



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

"GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, *September 7, 1900.*

"Sailed September 6, *Astoria* and *Laurentian*, New York; *Peruvian*, Boston. No new cases, three days. Conditions good.

"THOMAS."

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

TURKEY.

End of plague in Beirut.

BEIRUT, *July 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to state with further reference to the 4 cases of plague reported in my dispatch of the 19th instant that the patients are doing well and no new cases have taken place. Owing to a request addressed by all the members of the consular body at Beirut to their respective legations at Constantinople to intervene near the sublime porte for the removal of the cordon established by the Lebanon government, coupled with a favorable report from the Beirut sanitary commission, the chief sanitary council at Constantinople ordered, on the 25th instant, the abolition of the said cordon, and reduced the ten days' quarantine imposed against arrivals from Beirut to forty-eight hours of medical observation to be made in Ottoman ports having a lazaretto. Energetic steps are being taken to place Beirut in a healthy condition, and several prophylactic measures have been used by the municipal authorities to prevent the spread of the plague in this city. It is confidently hoped that no new cases will occur here and that Beirut will soon resume free communication with the outside world and thus be exempted from the scarcity of water, the dearness of food, and the propagation of several diseases which threatened to befall its inhabitants by the prolonged maintenance of the cordon.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM C. MAGELSEN,
United States Vice-Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

WEST AFRICA.

*Consul at Goree-Dakar instructed to report on yellow fever in Senegal—
Inclosures relative to steamships Caravallas and Santa Fe.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., August 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, asking that instructions be sent to the consul at Goree-Dakar to prepare a report upon the disease prevailing in that vicinity described as yellow fever.

The consul is at present away from his post on leave of absence, but a copy of your letter has been sent to him in Paris, with instructions to comply with your request. Mr. Strickland has been informed that if he has not the necessary data the report may be delayed until his return to his post.

As bearing upon the subject of your letter, I inclose herewith copy of a dispatch from the consul at Havre stating that the steamer *Santa Fe* arrived at that port on the 10th instant from Lorenzo Marquez and Goree-Dakar, having had 8 cases of yellow fever on board and 3 deaths since its departure from the last-named place on July 17, 1900. I also

September 7, 1900

2244

inclose copy of a dispatch from the consul at Nantes in regard to the quarantine of the *Santa Fe* at St. Nazaire.

Respectfully,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HAVRE, FRANCE, *August 17, 1900.*

SIR: Referring to my dispatch, No. 73, dated August 10, 1900, I have the honor to inform the Department that all the passengers of the *Caravallas* were disembarked on Sunday last, the 12th instant, and the vessel released from quarantine, the passenger convalescing from yellow fever having recovered. The passengers, before leaving, were given sanitary passports, which require them to report themselves to the proper authorities within twenty-four hours after their arrival in any town or place in France, for ten days, dating from their departure from the vessel.

The steamer *Santa Fe*, belonging to the same company as the *Caravallas*, arrived here on August 10 from Lorenzo Marquez, Dakar, and St. Louis, having on board 250 passengers. From date of leaving Dakar, July 27, to arrival at Havre, there were 8 cases of yellow fever, and 3 deaths from same; the last case a very mild one, declaring itself three days before arrival at Havre.

The steamer was sent to Mandin, an island off St. Nazaire, to remain in quarantine and be disinfected. No passengers, baggage, or freight were landed here.

Respectfully,

A. M. THACKARA,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

NANTES, FRANCE, *August 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the French steamship *Santa Fe*, belonging to Les Chargeurs Réunis, arrived at St. Nazaire on the evening of the 14th, coming from Dakar, Senegal. The ship was destined for Havre, but, having cases of yellow fever on board, was ordered to the quarantine station opposite St. Nazaire, at the mouth of the River Loire. The passengers and crew have been landed at the lazaret of Mindin, the leading quarantine station on the west coast of France. On the voyage there were 3 deaths, and at present there are 5 cases. There were on board 257 passengers and 130 soldiers. Should there be an outbreak of the disease on the mainland, I will notify you by telegraph.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH I. BRITTAIN,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

WEST INDIES.

Consuls at Kingston, Nassau, and Barbados requested to furnish certain information relative to yellow fever.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant requesting reports from the consuls at Kingston, Jamaica, Nassau, New Providence, Bridgetown, Barbados, and St. Thomas in regard to the harbors of the ports where they are respectively stationed in connection with the subject of yellow fever.

In reply, I have to say that a copy of your letter has been sent to each of the consuls specified, with instructions to make the desired report and to forward it to the Department.

Respectfully,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.